

Massachusetts
Occupational Injuries and Illnesses
As Compiled by
The Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety
and the U.S. Department of Labor



Construction Industry
2002 Report

Select Occupations in the Construction Industry

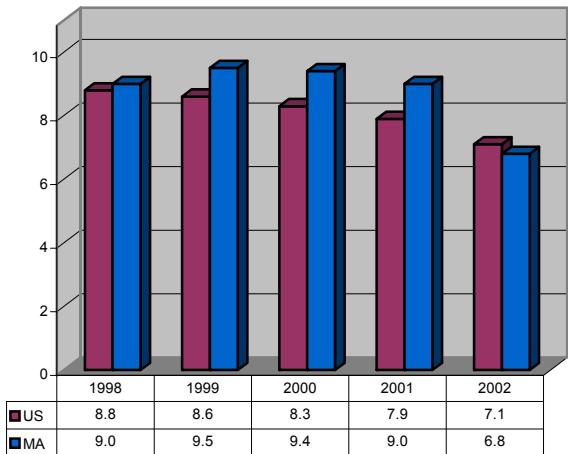
- ◆ Construction laborers
- ◆ Carpenters
- ◆ Brickmasons and stonemasons
- ◆ Roofers
- ◆ Sheet metal workers
- ◆ Electricians
- ◆ Residential builders
- ◆ Commercial builders
- ◆ Welders and cutters
- ◆ Plumbers, pipefitters, steamfitters
- ◆ Drywall installers
- ◆ Demolition workers
- ◆ Excavators

Includes Standard Industrial Classification codes 15-17

MA 2002 Population: 6,427,801
MA 2002 Employment: 3,202,327
MA 2002 Construction Employment:
138,232²

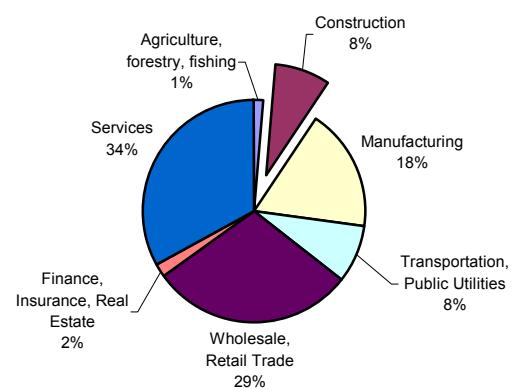
Incidence Rates

Chart 1: Incidence rates¹ of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), Construction, MA & US 1998-2002



Injury and Illness Numbers

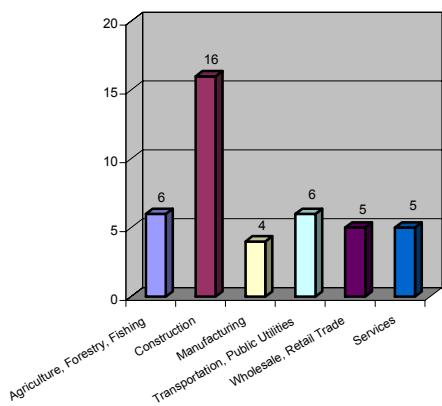
Chart 2: Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry, 2002



- The total number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in MA in 2002 was 108,900 (all industries)
- The Construction industry made up 8% of the total injuries and illnesses in MA, or 8,700

Fatality Data

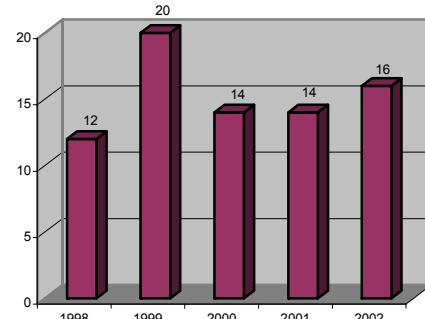
Chart 3: Number of fatal occupational injuries by major industry, 2002



- The Construction Industry represented 16 of the 46 total workplace fatalities in MA in 2002

- The number of fatalities increased from 14 to 16 in the Construction industry from 2001 to 2002

Chart 4: Number of fatal occupational injuries, Construction, 1998-2002

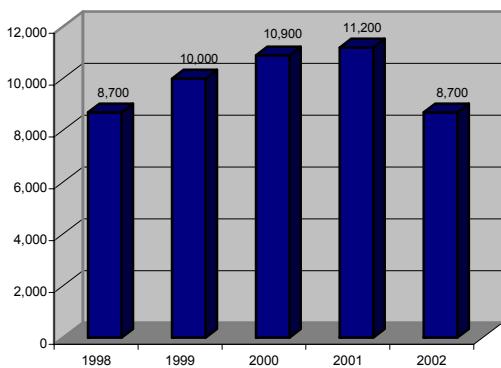


Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

NOTE: Some data do not meet publication criteria and will not add to the total.

Injury and Illness Data

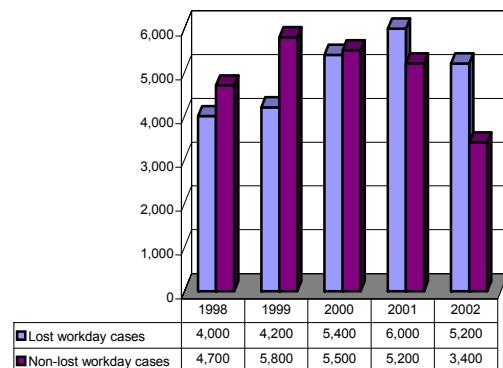
Chart 5: Total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, Construction, 1998-2002



- The total number of nonfatal injuries and illnesses in MA decreased by about 2,500 in the Construction industry from 2001 to 2002

- There were about 800 fewer lost workday cases in 2002 than in 2001 and about 1,800 fewer non-lost workday cases

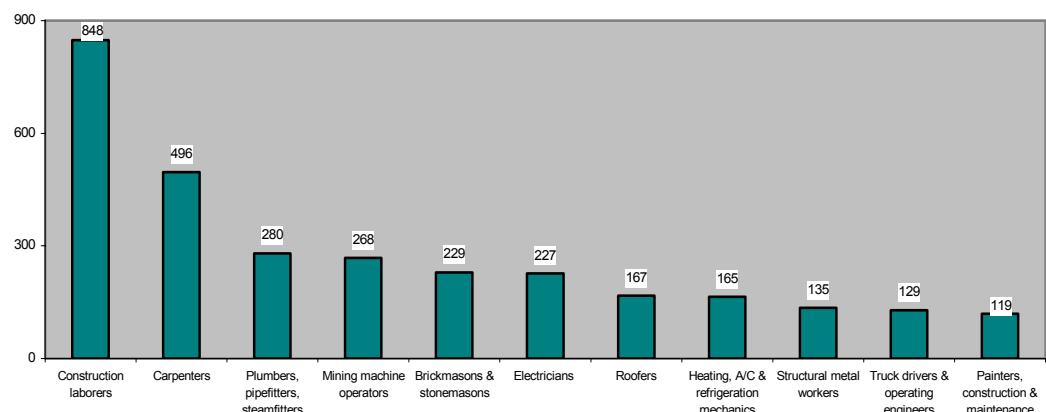
Chart 6: Numbers of Lost workday³ v. Non-lost workday cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Construction, 1998-2002



Occupation Data

- Laborers and Carpenters had the highest numbers of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in the Construction industry in 2002, followed by Plumbers, pipefitters and steamfitters

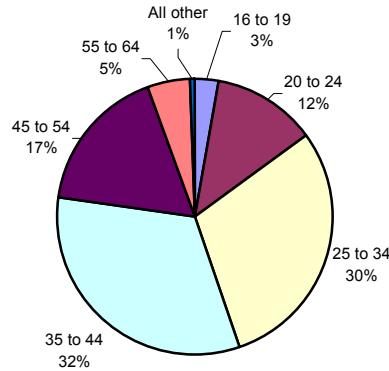
Chart 7: Highest numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker occupations, Construction, 2002



Case & Demographic Data

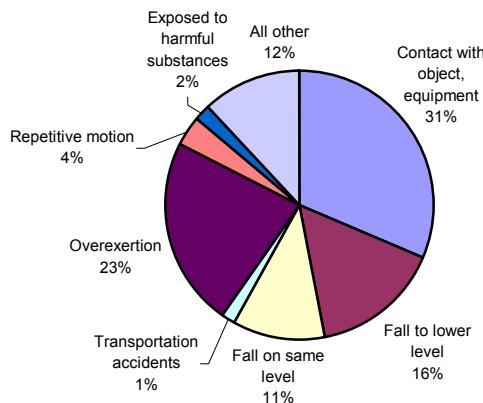
Age

Chart 8: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, Construction, 2002



Event or Exposure

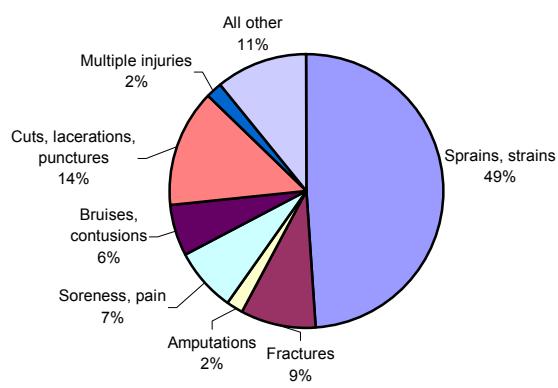
Chart 9: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, Construction, 2002



- Workers ages 25 to 34 and ages 35 to 44 were the most commonly injured workers in the Construction industry in 2002
- Contact with objects or equipment and overexertion were the highest causes of nonfatal injury and illness in 2002
- Sprains and strains were the most common nature of injury and illness, followed by cuts, lacerations, and punctures
- Injuries and illnesses to the back and the upper extremities made up over half of the total injuries and illnesses in the Construction industry in 2002

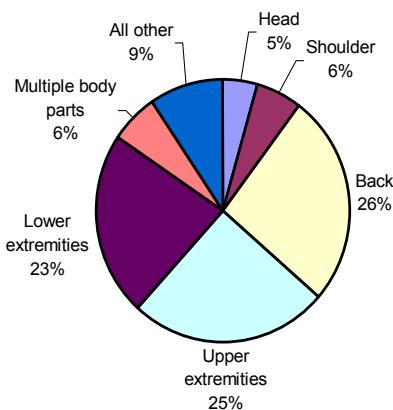
Nature of Injury

Chart 10: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury, Construction, 2002



Part of Body

Chart 11: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, Construction, 2002



¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$ where
N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year.

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

² Source: MA Division of Employment and Training 790 Current Employment Statistics Program, and U.S. Census Bureau. Figures are not benchmarked for 2002.

³ Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, days of restricted work activity, or both.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

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2002 Report: Construction Industry



This report was compiled from data collected by the Massachusetts Division of Occupational Safety under a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data has also been included from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries and the Massachusetts Division of Employment and Training.

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www.bls.gov/IIF

Safety and Health resources available at:

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www.osha.gov

View/Print this and other reports at:
www.state.ma.us/dos/pages/stats.htm

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